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The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

VOLUME XXXXV

NOVEMBER, 1927

NUMBER 4

HERE AND THERE

The new director, M. Emmanuel Chastand, entered upon his duties at Pierre Levée on July 1st.

Special attention is called to the changes in the Mission's personnel as recorded on the back cover of the RECORD. Of course, the outstanding change is the disappearance of the name of the late director, Pastor Guex, who is replaced by M. Chastand. Pastor Bonifas, the eloquent preacher of Montrouge, is promoted from a member of the Committee to be one of the vice-presidents. Pastor Cadier succeeds to the direction of the *Fraternité* at Nantes, having resigned his charge at Toulouse on the call of the Paris Committee to take up the responsibilities laid down by M. Chastand. M. Cadier will, of course, have the co-operation of M. Garnier, M. Varloud, Mlle Grassmuck, the accomplished nurse, and the entire staff trained to the highest efficiency by M. Chastand. Mlle Jeanne Merle d'Aubigné appears as Student Liaison Officer. The new *Fraternité* at Arcueil takes its place among the Paris stations and will be directed by M. R. Le Goff, called from Rouen to this new responsibility. Mme Le Griel will assist M. Le Goff, having charge of the new dispensary. One more Vacation Colony will be noted, namely, that of St. Quentin.

October 10th became a memorable day for American Protestants in Paris, when the cornerstone of the new American Church, at the corner of Quai d'Orsay and Rue Jean-Nicot, was laid. Thus the dream of long years starts on its realization. On Sunday, the 9th, the seventieth anniversary sermon of the church's founding was preached by the former pastor, Dr. Chauncey W. Goodrich, who will also serve as supply for the three months during which Dr. Cochran is absent in America completing his subscription list. Its beautiful tower will make the Church conspicuous from either bank of the Seine and the Parish House will provide rooms for both the

Sunday School and the social activities, all of which had to be crammed into the auditorium in rue de Berri. The new location will, it is hoped, also bring about a closer co-operation between the Church and the American students of the *Quartier* to whom the library and gymnasium will offer special inducements.

The numberless friends of Pastor Nick, those who have had the pleasure of knowing him personally and those who have read in the pages of the RECORD these many years of his work at Lille, will want to send him the assurance of their sympathy in the loss, on August 27th, of his third son, André François. André had just completed his course as an architect and passed the government examinations and gave promise of a most brilliant career which was stopped even before it had begun by a mysterious attack of fever.



ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS NICK
1902-1927

On behalf of its readers, the RECORD extends to M. Nick and to André's sisters and brothers heartfelt sympathy and commends them to the consolations of the Great Physician, "the Man of Sorrows who was acquainted with grief."

One of the methods adopted by the Paris Committee to offer a chance for a summer holiday to those of its workers whose posts are in the South is to invite them to come to Paris, or to one of the provincial stations in the North, as summer supplies.

M. Malan, of Nice, for example, has spent several recent summers in this way, being given charge successively of the *Fraternité* at St. Quentin, the *Solidarité* at Roubaix and, the past summer, of the Sunday evening services at *Sébastopol*.

Wherever he goes, M. Malan is always most cordially welcomed, for not only is his heart entirely enlisted in his work, but he is a man of letters, no mean poet, and his imagination as well as his wide sympathies always make a singular appeal to his hearers. On a Sunday night in August, at the *Sébastopol salle*, M. Malan held his hearers captive for a full hour as he read to them first the story of Gideon, then the tenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, stressing God's word to his prophet, "By the three hundred who lapped will I deliver the Midianites into your hands," and Paul's exhortation to the Christians at Corinth, "Wherefore, whether ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." The hymns taken from the *Cantiques Populaires* were No. 277, Let the Saviour in; No. 411, Eternal Father, Strong to Save, and No. 410, Edouard Monod's hymn for the working-man.

M. Malan made of this closing hymn a text for a brief supplementary address, citing the Son of the Carpenter as the working-man's model and, most opportunely, in view of the prolonged period of idleness from which all of his hearers had suffered and the street demonstrations arising out of the Sacco-Vanzetti incident.

Paul Malan, who is a student for the ministry, planning to follow his father as a McAll evangelist, was doorman for the evening, offering the printed invitations to the passersby.

The entire forces of French Protestantism and the *Mission Populaire*, in particular, have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Pastor Foulquier, for thirty years the inspiring leader of the congregation at Auteuil which he formed with fifteen members and which has grown to a membership of 350.

M. Foulquier's ministry covered, all told, a period of fifty years. Before organizing his own church, he was the representative secretary of the *Société des Ecoles du Dimanche*, a ministry which took him to all corners of France. Later the *Mission Populaire* called him to its service and to the day of his death, despite his heavy pastoral duties, such was his interest in the common people whom he addressed in the Mission's halls that he continued for forty years to speak every week at the *Bonne Nouvelle* hall (Salle Baltimore) and afterward at that of the *Boulevard Sébastopol*, where, in fact, he delivered his beloved message in his last public appearance before his death.

To the Committee of the Mission, to Mme Foulquier and to his daughter, Mme Liotard, wife of the eloquent pastor of Fontainebleau and the visiting preacher of the Mission's station at Nemours, the heartfelt sympathy of all the American auxiliaries is expressed by the RECORD.

Mlle de Garis, in commenting on the development of the "family spirit" at Ménilmontant, cites the following touching incidents of mutual helpfulness. When the unemployment crisis was at its height, one of the young households belonging to the *salle* in rue Etienne Dolet was suffering from the father's enforced idleness. "The little group of young men and young women spontaneously voted to make them a grant from their club treasury and one young girl added her personal gift." "Another young household, in welcoming its first-born, received not only the best wishes of the group at the *salle*, but also a layette." "A mother who comes to help us at our Thursday School sent to another mother still younger than herself and blessed with four children under five years of age all the garments which her little girls could no longer use." "Our children of the Thursday School have adopted one of the babies of the unfortunate Gabon family and are collecting for him 10 francs a month."

METTRE AU POINT ET EN AVANT

M. Guex, in concluding his last annual report as director-in-chief of the *Mission Populaire*, said: "Each year we resolve to commence no fresh undertakings and more than ever I firmly believe in the necessity of consolidating and arranging suitably, first, those already in existence; but how are we to resist the march of events which forces us sometimes to act contrary to our decisions, and are we not compelled to believe that behind these events there is God who is pushing us on to accomplish His work, a work ever greater and finer? Let us, therefore, have confidence in the future. In the past God has done marvellous acts through the McAll Mission. Must we not acknowledge that he is still doing wonderful things? And why not believe that He can do even more magnificent things in the future?"

The determination to recondition all the Mission's posts before undertaking new enterprises is the firm resolve of the Paris Committee, as M. Guex indicates, and in consequence alterations and repairs are in progress in many places. As the Mission, however, is not a dead institution but a growing



LA MAISON VERTE

organism, like all such vital organisms it has been literally forced to start fresh undertakings, in other words, to let its life expand under the impulsion of the Divine Spirit which operates within the souls of its workers and sets living stones into its walls.

During the past year the *Maison Verte* has been bought and entirely renovated at a cost of more than \$50,000; two new vacation colonies have been opened, one at *Fresnes-l'Archevêque*, on the high plateau near Rouen, the other in the open country outside of St. Quentin, and in the suburb of Arcueil, south of Paris, a new *Fraternité* has been erected among the *abandonnés* of the municipal garden city. This *Fraternité* is the first substantial outpost among the vast population which has overflowed the old Vauban walls.

"At this rate there will be a new Paris every fifty years," observed Victor Hugo in 1830, in allusion to the changes under Louis XVIII. The prophecy was fulfilled less than half a century later under Baron Haussmann. Today the prediction is being again fulfilled as the fortifications fall under the stroke of the pick and crowbar and units of population spring up within the ever-extending suburban orbit. So rapid is the movement that statisticians figure that in less than twenty years the Department of the Seine outside Paris will pass the city itself in population. The "greater Paris" contains today four and one-half million people, a total that is increasing with every census.

Life in the new extra-mural city will be far saner and sweeter than in the congested sections within the outworn fortifications. First of all, when the latter are demolished, over 2000 acres are to be reserved for gardens and parks and suburban builders will be allowed to construct their homes on only 50 per cent. of the surface.

Is it any wonder that M. Guex finds it impossible to resist the march of events nor "to believe that behind these events there is God who is pushing us on to accomplish His work, a work ever greater and finer"?

In the Mission's early days it played a large part in the reestablishment of faith in the hearts of the iconoclastic communists of 1871. The present development of Paris offers

a challenge such as has seldom been presented to any missionary organization during the Christian centuries. There will never be another sack of the Tuilleries in order to place the heads of spendthrift sovereigns under the descending knife of the guillotine. The skilled mechanics and factory hands of the Twentieth Century are men of serious mind, though they are often infatuated with extreme and impractical theories of leaders whose vision is limited for want of a theistic background. Either the Gospel of the Son of Man must make its appeal to the reason of these vast laboring groups or the chaos of disordered lives in a Godless city will be the inevitable result. Christian centers of sanctuary and inspiration must be organized in many neighborhoods throughout the growing periphery of Paris if the moral forces which can alone keep education true, humanitarianism unselfish and art pure are to prevail.

It is the greatest, the most glorious opportunity ever presented to the friends of the *Mission Populaire*. Such a programme means large sums by way of original investment and endowment, but the man, or men, to offer the money requisite will be held in equal, if not even higher, esteem than the munificent giver and generous friend of France who is today rebuilding the Cathedral of Rheims and restoring the château and gardens of Versailles.

TO THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

EMMANUEL CHASTAND

At the moment of taking over from M. Guex the directorship of the McAll Mission, I would send you a message of affectionate gratitude and tell you of the projects which through your friendship and support I hope to see realized.

The audacious performance of Lindbergh has linked our two countries more closely than ever. As I write, the American Legion is landing on our soil. You know with what cordiality they will be greeted, they who so magnificently helped us to safeguard our liberties!

Each summer another legion, smaller indeed, but none the less enthusiastic, arrives from your shores. I refer to the friends of the American McAll Association, friends whom

we have so much joy in receiving as we note their devotion to the work which the *Mission Populaire* is accomplishing in this land which the war has left bruised and wounded in so many ways.

We know that when you return to the United States you share the observations you have made with the members of your auxiliaries who labor on our behalf. To all those whom we have the pleasure of knowing, as well as to those of whom we are sorry to know nothing but the names, we send our warmest thanks. You have helped us to make of the McAll Mission a power of salvation, of complete salvation, by means of health restored to bodies and to souls.

There remains to us an immense task to accomplish. You are all aware of the world-wide danger that Bolshevism presents, with its doctrines of hatred, its opposition to the principles of morality and to everything religious. France is the happy hunting-ground of the militant communists. Enormous sums of money are sent from Moscow with the aim of un-Christianizing our country and of creating an atmosphere of storm and tempest.

The Bolsheviks have organized in many places Sunday Schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, "*Foyers du Peuple*," where all the principles which have been respected until today, including Christian faith, are scoffed at. The places most affected are the industrial centers and, especially, the suburbs of Paris.

Help us to save the souls of French youth. Already at Arcueil, thanks to you, may be seen the first of the suburban centers whose name, "*Fraternité*," is a declaration of our programme of brotherly love, in conformity with the programme announced at the birth of the Saviour, "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men!"

As yet we are far from being able to send all our children to the sea or into the country. The posts of the *Maison Verte*, of Rouen, of Marseilles, to mention just a few of the most important, do not yet possess homes of which the little ones dream many months beforehand and of which they speak with delight many months after their holiday is a thing of the past!

As for our Gospel Halls, very modest, too modest often, how much there is to do to renovate them, to renew their

youth, in order to match the eternal youth of the Gospel message which resounds within their walls!

Our peaceful navy continues its good work. The *Bon Messenger* and the *Bonne Nouvelle*, two names which well



EMMANUEL CHASTAND

embody their ministry, are joyfully received by the peasantry. Those who have met together on the boats remain united by a new sentiment of fraternity and form here and there "Friendly Societies" where the study of the Gospel continues.

Our automobiles also sow with success the Good Word! The work inaugurated by M. Sainton begins to bear its fruits. "A Bible in each cottage," said Victor Hugo. He felt, and truly, that what France needs most is to recover her soul!

What great things, what fine things there are to be done for God's sad French children! Ah, dear friends, how I should



FAREWELL DINNER TO M. CHASTAND IN THE NANTES FRATERNITÉ

have liked to have you present at the farewell meeting in the *Fraternité* at Nantes, seated at the rose-covered tables, amongst our four hundred guests! You would there have understood better than ever the "fine" and "great" things accomplished by the McAll Mission as you saw families, formerly divided and miserable, united and prosperous; children who will not know, as their parents have known, the horrors of the slums and the hell which is a drunkard's home. You would, with me, have wept for joy as you heard many of these friends, young and old, men and women, testify to the great joy which they have found at the *Fraternité*!

In the presence of this great family-table I could but remember that twenty years ago there were but ten or twelve and that today there are thousands who know and love the *Fraternité*! Dear friends, after God, it is to you that we owe this. It is your collaboration that has allowed of our accomplishing this miracle! And while I thank you for the past, I would say, in thinking of the future, "What has been done at Nantes can be done elsewhere." We count upon you.

UN AMI DU PEUPLE

On Sunday evening, July 3d, more than four hundred friends sat down to the long tables in the main hall of the *Fraternité*, in rue Amiral-Duchaffault, to bid farewell to M. and Mme Chastand on the eve of their departure for Paris where M. Chastand has been called as director of the *Mission Populaire*.

Despite all the flowers from the gardens of Chantenay which decorated the tables, it is impossible to speak adequately of this occasion. There were tears in all eyes and ill-concealed emotions. A dozen friends followed one another in recalling the disinterested devotion and unceasing helpfulness of both M. and Mme Chastand. The physicians present stated that the sanitary conditions of the sixth and seventh cantons of the city were perceptibly improved thanks to the hygienic counsels emanating from the *Fraternité*: Non-sectarian schools on Thursdays and Sundays and other afternoons; a children's canteen during the war; a vacation colony, at *La Bernerie*; educational cinemas; Boy Scout troops, minus a military bent, with a view solely to "a sound mind in a sound body" and not by way of preparation for a soldier's career; "Children of Peace". For adults: Cinemas; a circle of social studies where all opinions might be freely aired; the Society of Peace through Right; temperance meetings; moral and religious gatherings outside of clericalism and of every sect; a restaurant run at ridiculously cheap prices—all of this M. Chastand has organized, directed and developed during his twenty years at Nantes.

During the war, it was also recalled, he created at the *Fraternité* the School for the Mutilated, the first school of the kind in France after that at Lyons, which he directed for three years without a sou's compensation when the school was removed first to rue de Bouillé and then to rue de Bel-Air.

Many hearts beat under a red ribbon which have not merited it as has Emmanuel Chastand. No testimony of official appreciation is his recompense, but the tears of the sturdy working-men of Chantenay, the simple and moving words of the women, mothers who expressed their gratitude for having again, thanks to him, industrious and sober husbands, the flowers brought from the humble gardens of the working people, all this surpasses infinitely conventional honors.

The *laïc* and Republican groups, the working-men's syndicates, the entire city of Nantes loses in Emmanuel Chastand a zealous member, a fellow citizen, full of heart, of courage and of devotion. Our heartiest best wishes accompany him in his new home and his new activities.

—*Le Populaire de Nantes*. (July 6th)

LA MAISON VERTE

It was with great joy that the RECORD announced in the March number the return of the *Maison Verte* to the control of the Paris Committee. Just as soon as plans could be drawn and contracts let, the restoration of the property was begun and the activities of 1927-28 are now in full swing in a perfectly renovated building and playground.

The promise of the work at this historic site is indicated in the last annual report of the director, Pastor André Jalaguier, who writes:

"The splendid work of evangelization of Montmartre has been this year the object of a veritable miracle. The building itself was put on the market and the Church of St. Esprit which has conducted our activities for so many years not being able to buy it, we were in apparent danger of being obliged to abandon the place when the *Mission Populaire* came to the rescue and took over again the control of the organization which had always thought of itself as one of the Mission's children. It is with filial love that we find again our mother and we bless God for this deliverance.

"It would, indeed, have been an infinite pity had we been obliged to give up our work. The *Maison Verte* is a bee-hive which buzzes every day, what with its *Ecoles de Garde*, its Thursday and Sunday Bible Schools, its Band of Hope, its primary groups, dispensary, choral society, playgrounds, young men's and young women's unions, mothers' meetings, cutting classes, Bible classes, prayer meetings and popular Sunday evening evangelistic services.

"The roll of children numbers 365. There are 50 members of the young men's group, 30 of the young women's, while audiences varying from 100 to 350 are ever most responsive to the appeal of God's Word. Truly, the *Maison Verte* is like a lighthouse in the Montmartre quarter, so notorious for its vicious amusements and its dissolute manners.

Où est le Bonheur ?

Vous êtes invités à venir le chercher gratuitement à la
MAISON VERTE, 127 et 129, Rue Marcadet,
qui organise les Réunions suivantes :

POUR LES ENFANTS (Garçons et Filles jusqu'à 14 ans) :

Tous les soirs de 4 à 6 heures :
ÉCOLE DE GARDE, avec devoirs de l'école surveillés.
Tous les Jeudis et Dimanches de 2 à 6 h. : PATRONAGE AVEC JEUX

Cinéma, Balançoires, Agrès de Gymnastique dans la vaste cour et sous le préau, Causeries, Cours de Musique, Violon, Chant, Couture
Jolis Cadeaux - Colonies de Vacances l'été - Dispensaire médical
avec Doctoresse et Infirmières - Guignol - Douches

POUR LES JEUNES GENS (de 14 ans et au-dessus) :

Salle de Lecture - Jeux - Billard - Bibliothèque
Conférences - Cinéma - Groupe Sportif
Les Dimanches de 2 à 6 h., les Mardis, Jeudis et Samedis soirs de 8 à 10 h.

POUR LES JEUNES FILLES (de 14 ans et au-dessus) :

Comme pour les jeunes gens, mais les Mercredis de 8 à 10 h. du soir
et les Dimanches de 2 à 6 heures.

POUR LES DAMES :

RÉUNIONS RÉCRÉATIVES ET INSTRUCTIVES, tous les lundis de 2 à 4 h.
RÉUNIONS DE COUTURE & DE CHARITÉ
tous les Jeudis de 8 à 10 h. du soir (Jeunes filles invitées)

POUR TOUS :

CHORALE MIXTE, tous les Vendredi de 8 à 10 h. du soir.
LA FRATERNITÉ : tous les Mercredis soirs. de 8 h. 1/2 à 10 heures,
avec causeries et discussions sur tous sujets. (Réunions recommandées)
CONFÉRENCES PUBLIQUES, tous les Dimanches soirs, de 8 h. 1/2 à 10 h.
avec une attraction : Cinéma, Chorale, Chants, Projections, etc...
===== Fêtes et représentations sur notre jolie scène =====

Amuser, Instruire, Éduquer, Moraliser, tel est notre but. Nous recevons tout le monde avec joie et gratuitement. Venez tous, grands et petits, et formons ensemble une grande famille. Beaucoup déjà ont trouvé le bonheur chez nous : Venez sans attendre.

"Are there any results of all this activity? Every evening a group of from thirty to forty children meet for prayer and many of them take part not simply by way of reciting pious formulas, but with true and touching outpourings of their hearts. One always feels that God has heard these sincere prayers. As for the morality of our little ones, I can only say that never is a sou, or a pen, or any other trifle found in the playground that it is not at once reported at the office. Many save up their sous for mission work and even collect stamps to sell for this purpose. One tiny girl brought the sum she had earned in running errands and put it in the treasury of the Band of Hope. As for our larger boys, they actually come in greater numbers to the Bible classes than to the games and they seem truly thirsty to learn more and more of the Bible and of the Saviour. The adult members of our organization are also our converts, beginning with our evangelist.

"It is our constant prayer that God will aid us to do ever more and better work. Every one of our triumphs is His."

DEDICATION OF THE NEW FRATERNITÉ AT ARCUEIL-CACHAN

On August 4th, last, the new *Fraternité* at Arcueil-Cachan, just south of Paris, was dedicated in the presence of M. Chastand, the new director of *La Mission Populaire*, the president of the American McAll Association, Mrs. Kelley, and two members of the Philadelphia Board, Mrs. Reber and Miss Flagg. Mrs. Burr, former president of the Hartford Auxiliary, and the Field Secretary were also there, together with several members of the McAll staff, to participate in the ceremonies and wish a Godspeed to M. and Mme Le Goff, appointed to the directorship, and to Mme Le Griel, the nurse in charge of the new dispensary.

Prior to the service of dedication a photograph of the group, surrounding the memorial tablet which was to be placed on the wall of the dispensary, was taken. The inscription upon the tablet in translation reads:

THIS DISPENSARY HAS BEEN EQUIPPED BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE MONTCLAIR AUXILIARY
IN MEMORY OF
MRS. JAMES M. SPEERS
AND
MRS. WILLIAM M. DUNLAP

The friends then withdrew into the quiet room behind the auditorium where the simple service of dedication was held. M. Chastand read the last twelve verses from the ninth chapter



THE MISSION'S NEW POST AT ARQUEIL



MEMORIAL TABLET TO MRS. SPEERS AND MRS. DUNLAP

of Matthew, Mlle Jeanne Merle d'Aubigné re-reading the same from the English Testament. In a brief address, translated by Mlle Jeanne, M. Chastand told the story of the inception of the idea of the *Fraternité* among the deserted thousands of the Garden City; of the purpose of the Mission in coming to the very doors of those who had made their homes on the picturesque hillside overlooking the great city with its reeking tenements from which they had fled.

After the singing of the hymn, *Semons dès l'aurore* (Sowing in the morning), M. Chastand called upon Pastor Drancourt, of the Faubourg St. Antoine Hall, whose beautiful prayer, ending with the benediction, closed the short but most impressive service. A delightful collation was served by Mme Le Goff.

Over two hundred girls and boys were romping in the spacious playground outside. The children of the Garden City have taken to this attractive, new center with an enthusiasm it would be difficult to exaggerate. A single glance at their joyous faces was all that was necessary to realize the barren places in their lives that the *Fraternité* has filled.

Writing a couple of months later, M. Le Goff speaks feelingly of the unruly lot they were at the beginning. The township in which Arcueil lies has been called "the greatest spiritual wilderness of the suburbs." It is a veritable breeding ground for Bolshevism. On the other hand, "there are not a few families to whom the matters of the soul are dear." A mother said to M. Le Goff before entrusting her child to his care, "Here, at least, you do not sing the *Internationale*."

The brilliant, young director has, however, already made great headway in disciplining these little savages who come to the number of 160 daily. The Gospel story is listened to at the Sunday and Thursday Schools with the deepest interest, the total ignorance of religious things on the part of most of the children being evidenced by the question of one of the boys as M. Le Goff was speaking of Jesus: "*Qu'est ce que c'est que ce bonhomme-là?*" (Whoever is that fellow?)

Meetings for young men and young women, as well as Sunday Gospel services for adults, began in October. It is of promise that a goodly number of men are already in attend-

ance—of promise, because, as M. Le Goff states, “a great deal of ill will, for political reasons, is felt toward the Roman Church, the only church these men know.

The work of Mme Le Griel will be supplemented by the regular help of a doctor, a friend of the Mission who will, with her, direct the consultations for both children and adults.

The Association’s campaign leaflets for 1925 and 1926 were entitled, “*Il Nous Faut Les Suivre*” (We Must Follow Them) and “*Au Secours des Abandonnés*” (Rescue the Perishing). The invasion by the Mission’s forces of the new and populous suburbs of Paris has now begun with this splendid post at Arcueil. On the lot 100 feet wide by 400 feet deep stand the new *Fraternité* and the director’s home, both beautifully constructed buildings with everything that is modern in heating and lighting. In the *Fraternité* proper, in addition to the model auditorium, there is at the left of the entrance the Montclair dispensary and at the right a class room. At the farther end of the building is a good-sized kindergarten room. The installation of a moving picture apparatus will shortly be made. A large *préau*, or out-door roofed gymnasium, and shower baths will contribute to the children’s physical well being. M. Le Goff’s house provides rooms for himself and wife and for Mme Le Griel. In two years there will be a physician in residence, as Mme Le Goff by that time will have completed her medical studies.

At the inaugural ceremony M. Chastand voiced the gratitude of himself and of the Paris Committee for the generous contributions from America and, in particular, from the members of the Montclair Auxiliary, which had made possible the creation of this oasis in the Christless wilderness all about.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE BOATS

Pastor Bonifas, of the Paris Committee, who preaches weekly on *Le Bon Messager* and *La Bonne Nouvelle*, asks the question which is often asked by inquiring friends of the *Mission Populaire* as to what remains of the boats’ work after they have gone on to distant anchorages.

In answer M. Bonifas cites the following incidents:

"*Le Bon Messager* was at Pont-Ste-Maxence for nine months. At Compiègne, where it made a long stop two years since, two regular gatherings continue to be held, one a weekly prayer meeting in the home of Catholic friends, the other in the kitchen of an *habitué* of the boat.

"At Creil, in response to a general request, a weekly meeting for Bible study is held. These faithful friends continue to ask that the boat return to them.

"A former chauffeur, employed by a man of large affairs, was converted and has grown into a fine character. The members of his family who adhere to the Church have tried by every means in their power to win him away from the Gospel, but though his fidelity has cost him his situation he continues to resist all these solicitations. As another result of the meetings at Creil two young women have also been converted.

"Before the boat left Pont-Ste-Maxence, a Bible study class was organized and is attended with interest by many families who obstinately refuse to interrupt their meetings even on fête days which are so frequent in the North.

"During the prolonged period of idleness, aggravated by the high cost of living, a number of families received aid, in particular widows with children and the sick. By correspondence contact is kept up with the boat's converts when they remove elsewhere, even as far as Brittany and Normandy.

"One thing characteristic of Pont is the quality of the public. Even Catholic women speak in defense of the boat. An outstanding incident is that of the woman who formerly blew the organ in the Compiègne church. She was a convert of the boat and when she came to die she requested that M. Chollet take charge of her funeral. She had her wish despite the opposition of members of her family, the director of the hospital and the 'sisters' who carried on a veritable campaign in which by means of threats they sought to prevent the neighbors from attending the funeral service. The crowd present was filled with emotion when M. Chollet recalled the suffering through which this devoted woman had passed on account of her faith, including the loss of her situation and near starvation.

"The work of the boat," concludes M. Bonifas, "in particular at Pont-Ste-Maxence, is marked by abiding results."

Another "abiding result" of the ministry of *La Bonne Nouvelle* has been registered during the past year in the opening of the little *Fraternité* at Esbly, on the Marne. The church at Meaux which sprang out of the passage of *Le Bon Messager* many years ago still continues. The Esbly organization has not yet grown to the proportions of a church, but a goodly group of adults plus 50 children come regularly to the services held under the direction of M. Leleu whom the Mission has put in charge. M. Leleu is one of the converts of M. Cooreman during the latter's ministry at Nemours. It should be added that during the last summer *La Bonne Nouvelle* has been entirely overhauled and with its newly installed electric lights which shine through its windows it offers a most cordial invitation to all passersby. M. Claerhout is planning an intensive winter's campaign at Meaux and in the towns nearby.

ANOTHER VACATION COLONY

The tireless Mlle Prevost-Brouillet has added another to her responsibilities in establishing a vacation colony on the plateau a mile outside of St. Quentin. This colony is unique from the fact that it is practically a part of the *Maison Fraternelle* in rue Cronstadt.

RECORD readers are familiar with the barrack life of the returned St. Quentin refugees. Not even yet have all these wooden houses been replaced by more substantial homes. To get the children away, even though a short distance, from the sodden and fetid atmosphere of these provisional shanties is a great achievement both from the physical and more especially from the moral standpoint.

Through the generosity of a friend, the "Little General" was able to purchase a large plot adjoining the Coligny playground and with the help of the Paris Committee to buy six or seven army barracks for dormitories. These old buildings, under the direction of Mlle Prevost-Brouillet and by means of 100 pounds of nails and a few barrels of paint, were made entirely sanitary and attractive and housed during the past summer

100 of the boys and girls most in need of the fresh air of the plateau which has only recently been entirely cleared of the hand-grenades dropped there during the four years' fortunes of battle.

The only new construction was a brick kitchen in which the simple meals were prepared.

On certain days the families of the children came to see them and brothers and sisters denied the full privileges of the colony often put in their appearance for the hours of daylight.

Not a little additional equipment is needed to make this colony all it ought to be, as, for example, an artesian well for additional water supply and further buildings in order that a larger number may benefit by the two months in God's out-of-doors. How desperately the St. Quentin children need such a summer home is painfully evident from the following paragraph from a letter of Mlle Prevost-Brouillet herself:

"The factories have adopted a schedule which is absolutely disastrous for our families. The first shift goes to work at 5 a. m. for eight unbroken hours and the second lasts from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. This



REST HOUR IN THE GIRLS' DORMITORY AT THE ST. QUENTIN COLONY

means that mothers are away from their homes just at the hours when their children need them most, namely, at getting up time, at mealtime and at bedtime. A kind of terror seized us at the thought of all our dear little children thus given up to the tender mercies of the streets through all the weeks when the schools are closed. Left to themselves during the long hours of the summer days what would become of them physically as well as morally! The fears which their mothers confided to us are only too natural, for the *cités* are inhabited by people of all sorts. Just think for a moment of children, all under thirteen years of age, waking in the morning to find the house deserted and no breakfast except the slice of bread left by the mother and to be eaten alone. Those from eight to twelve years old do their best at tidying up their homes; the younger ones get into their clothes after a fashion and then run into the street unless the mother has locked them in until her return at one o'clock. She had gotten up at four, worked eight hours, on a piece of dry bread, swallowed hastily on the run to the factory, and now comes home with all her housework to do. The situation was too appalling. It was not enough to think only of a holiday colony where the physical nature of the children would be renewed and fortified, but of a moral refuge where the girls and boys of our Sunday and Thursday Schools would be guarded not only from indescribable pernicious influences, but saved from a feeling of abandonment, perhaps the most painful experience to the heart of a child."

ÉGLISE ÉVANGÉLIQUE DE NANTES-CHANTENAY

Before leaving Nantes to take up his duties as director-in-chief of the Mission, M. Chastand brought his twenty years' work to its consummation by organizing the *Église Évangélique de Nantes-Chantenay*. In his annual report M. Chastand calls this "the great event of the year." "This church," he adds, "was necessary in order to give to the friends of the Mission a spiritual home. Put to the decision by the Catholic clergy of choosing between Rome and the Gospel, our converts would not deny the latter to which they attributed all their happiness. Naturally, they were deprived of the sacraments and of the offices of the priests in case of a marriage, a baptism or a burial. On the other hand, the Reformed Church of Nantes was too far away and too unlike us in its social composition for our converts to feel at home there or to attend its services regularly. It is true they went to the church for their religious ceremonies, but it was at the *Fraternité* that they felt themselves at home.

"Furthermore, our *Fraternité* Church is of the mission type, that is to say, it furnishes a means of coming close to the Breton soul for which a 'church' is a necessity. Hereafter

our members will have the liberty of making their decision for Christ when the priest threatens to refuse them the sacraments.

"Though it will continue to grow, our roll of members at the beginning counts 120 souls. It was an enheartening sight to see this Christian group arrange themselves for a photograph: In the first row a line of babies from 5 to 12 years; behind them the older ones and the mothers with babies in arms. There were eight baptisms in sight.

"The constitution of the Church might be condensed into two words, enthusiasm and joy. The day of dedication of the enlarged *Foyer de l'Âme* the Lord's Supper was celebrated. A remark of one of those present was characteristic: 'For years I drank the cup of the world and of perdition; now at last I drink the Saviour's cup.'

"I cite also this word spoken by one of our veterans to a comrade who is the dean of our converts when he learned that we had decided to found a church and to perform our own religious ceremonies: 'Now, old chap, it will be a joy to die.'

"Need I add how happy I am before leaving Nantes to be able to organize this Christian community which will continue to contribute to the permanent life of the *Fraternité*? It will be not only the nucleus of the work's expansion but a veritable comfort for the workers of the Mission who have often suffered disappointment in their struggles.

"This church is the crown of twenty years of persevering labor in the working people's quarters. The result seems to me to prove that the modern *Fraternité* is a most efficient means of evangelization."

The Declaration of Principles of the members of the Church, signed by every one of the 120 founders, indicates the thoroughgoing character of their adhesion:

"Conscious of my personal helplessness and of all human helplessness in the realization of righteous love and holiness;

"Recognizing that man himself must be changed and that unless humanity is born again it cannot see the Kingdom of God;

"Persuaded that the ideal of the Gospel and the person of Jesus Christ have incomparable power to save the world and the individual from selfishness and from sin;

"I desire to be admitted as a member of the *Église Évangélique de Nantes-Chantenay*, trusting by this means to deepen my faith and to place my life in accord with the teachings of the Gospel.

"I promise to do my utmost to live in a manner becoming the Gospel and to support my church spiritually and materially."

**GENERAL CONFERENCE ON THE RELIGIOUS
SITUATION IN EUROPE**

Only lack of space prohibits the RECORD from giving a detailed account of the General Conference on the Religious Situation in Europe, held on June 27th, last, under the auspices of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies of Europe of the Federal Council of Churches.

"Dr. Adolf Keller," the European Secretary of the Federal Council and the Director of the Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, "was given the floor for an extended presentation of the present day situation in the religious life of Europe and the tasks, opportunities and problems which the churches of the world are facing there today."

As the tasks of the immediate future, Dr. Keller listed:

1. Need of a new leadership.
2. Physical reconstruction.
3. Organizational reconstruction of suddenly disestablished churches.
4. Relief of financial distress, including great poverty among the pastors, loss of endowments, etc.
5. Provision of adequate tools for instruction.
6. Training of social workers for inner-mission programmes.

Representatives of various churches and organizations having work in Europe reported briefly on the present status of their programmes. The pre-war and post-war of the Y. M. C. A. in Europe was also discussed.

Mrs. James C. Colgate enlarged upon the work of the McAll Mission in France.

Mr. Harry Holmes led the discussion on the achievements and needs of the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship through the Churches.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boies Cotton spoke for the Y. W. C. A., Dr. Frank Mason North for the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop James Cannon for the Methodist Episcopal Church South and a letter was read from the Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., of the American Board.

Rev. Kenneth D. Miller concluded the programme with a discussion of the question as to how to arouse greater interest in the European situation in the United States and Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, D.D., read a report of the Findings Committee recommending among other things educational conferences to bring the European situation more closely home to the American religious public; immediate extension of opportunities for personal presentation to churches, pastors and through other channels of the challenging situation of our brethren abroad, concluding with this significant sentence: "Just enough has been accomplished by the Bureau in its work so far to give us a vision of what might be done were adequate funds placed at its disposal."

There is special significance for the friends of the *Mission Populaire* in France in these closing words of Dr. Goodrich's report. For nearly fifty-six years the organization of Dr. McAll's founding has been helping the poor and needy among the working classes of Paris and the French provinces. With the most limited income veritable miracles in transformed lives, re-made homes and redeemed communities have been performed. Truly, "enough has been accomplished, * * * so far to give us a vision of what might be done were adequate funds placed at its (the Mission's) disposal." In a very large sense France occupies the center of the European stage. Comparisons are odious, but without going into statistics, the poverty of the apostles of Christ who would evangelize the churchless multitudes in France is unspeakable. Brilliant, capable and devoted young men are coming out of distinguished Protestant homes every year, many of them eager for an evangelical career, but obliged to turn aside to a secular life because an invitation into the ministry does not carry with it more than a bachelor's meagre living. So a possible shepherd becomes a factory superintendent, or public accountant, and the sheep who might be gathered into Christ's fold wander on the hillsides and perish.

Friends visiting the Riviera are invited to stop with Mlle Julie Merle d'Aubigné, at her pension, Villa Eden, 45 Avenue de Grasse, Cannes (A.M.).

AMIENS

The aggravating delay in getting possession of the shack behind the *Maison Fraternelle*, at Amiens, has at last come to an end and the dream of the Paris Committee to construct a gymnasium and playground for the Amiens children has finally come true.

On June 19th, in the presence of the president and director of the Committee and the American Field Secretary, the beautiful new court was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Following addresses in the *salle*, the religious service terminated, the Boy Scouts gave a demonstration in the new court and the boys and girls rendered a simple pageant called, The Flowers.

The older boys are particularly pleased with an unusual feature of their new equipment, namely, a boat house for canoes. One of the several branches of the Somme flows directly past the property.

In Pastor Bruce's last annual report he writes of the "enthusiasm and vigor" of the Amiens work during the pre-



NEW PLAYGROUND SHOWING CANOE DOCK AT AMIENS

ceding year. One needs only to pay a visit to the *Maison Fraternelle* to realize the truth of these words. An added zest will be given to every activity during the year to come as the result of the splendid new equipment in the enlarged plant.

From year to year one realizes more and more the extent of the Mission's influence, the interplay of its various stations. Mlle Flandrois, citing the "curious fact" that every year the number of children at the Thursday School is larger "after Christmas" adds, "Two of the newcomers this year were brought to us by their mother as the result of the urgent request of cousins living at Lagny who were themselves led to the Gospel by the meetings upon the chapel-boat *La Bonne Nouvelle*."

THE VESTIAIRE

MADAME VACHON

[No one who has worked to fill the boxes which for ten years have been going overseas will be able to read the following report of Mme Vachon without wanting at once to prepare another box, especially on reading the statement, "The condition of our poor people is scarcely better than at the close of the war and the cost of living continues to rise hardly permitting them to 'keep their heads above water.' Many families will not be able unless the contents of the blessed packing cases continue to arrive to procure the linen necessary for the most elementary housekeeping."

The auxiliaries have all received notification of the arrangements made for the continued forwarding of relief boxes to Paris. Other friends are hereby informed that shipments will continue to be made through the Elizabeth depot provided transportation charges from Elizabeth to Paris are prepaid, as follows:

Cost of regulation case, 2 x 2 x 3 ft.....	\$9.75
Cost of each cubic foot of space.....	.82

It is important to note that no foodstuffs or second-hand articles of clothing are accepted and that friends sending small packages will be charged by the cubic foot.—EDITOR.]

During the last year the *Vestiaire* received from the American auxiliaries, 46 boxes, 2 barrels of cocoa and 1 barrel of candy besides 334 various articles sent by individuals. Twenty boxes and 12 barrels were distributed to the different posts of the Mission; 162 families were cared for directly and all told 7,930 articles were distributed, thanks once more to the affection of our American friends who have thus dispensed to many in wretchedness all these riches.

I say "riches" of purpose, for a poor devil who came to me in rags and left warmly and comfortably clothed said, "I do not recognize myself for the same man. I am now rich, for I am clean and presentable. Certainly I shall now be able to find work."

One rainy day a woman of twenty-seven who had been abandoned by her husband who left her with three children, four years, two years and six months, respectively, came in. (Of course, the state makes provision for the nourishment of such children, but how could they all live with life so dear!) The nurse of the dispensary in her quarter had sent her to me begging my help. Her feet were wet and she had nothing in the way of shoes but torn sandals. She, however, asked naught for herself, being entirely preoccupied with the plight of her babies. Meanwhile, as I gave her shoes and stockings for herself, she exclaimed, "Ah, it does feel good to have one's feet dry. I was so cold." From that day the little four-year-old has been coming to our Thursday School and the mother has shown much interest in the songs and the Bible stories which she repeats at home.

Another time it was one of the war *mutilés* who came to see me, his collar split and spread over his chest so as not to appear to be without a shirt. I gave him not only a shirt, but also a cake of soap. "What luck," he said, "I shall now be able to wash every Saturday."

A mother writes me, "I can never sufficiently thank you for the layette you were so good as to send me. My husband is ill, my little girl is not quite two and twins have just arrived! I was at my wits' end to know how to clothe the newly-come, but your gift has changed my tears into joy and besides, the things are so beautiful, so sweet, that my baby dolls are truly bewitching in them."

A young woman evangelist from the provinces writes: "The boxes which you sent contained such marvellous things. The mothers and children now wearing them have undergone a transformation worthy of the hands of fairies. Out of an old frock coat one mother made a splendid suit for her little boy. Misery certainly makes people ingenious, for the condition of our poor people is scarcely better than at

the close of the war and the cost of living continues to rise hardly permitting them to keep their heads above water. Many families will not be able, unless the contents of the blessed packing cases continue to arrive, to procure the linen necessary for the most elementary housekeeping."

Expressions of gratitude well up from all these hearts toward those who by their continued devotion make it possible for us to care for the bodies and even to render happy the souls of those who are so overwhelmed by the present difficulties of living.

One day I received a visit from a man poorly but cleanly clad who said to me: "I do not come to ask for personal help but for moral aid. I am interested in a poor woman who is, apparently, losing her sight. She is under treatment at the hospital and does not know yet what the nurses told me, namely, that there is no hope of her becoming better. I am fearful of the moment when the truth is told her for she knows nothing of the Gospel which I learned to know at your *salle Sébastopol*. I come to ask you to visit this woman in order that she may know and love her Saviour to the end that she may have the strength to bear this terrible calamity." Need I add that everything possible has been done for this poor soul whom we visit regularly and who appears to be interested more and more in our conversations, our prayers and our Bible readings? God grant that the inner light may replace the earthly light which she has lost.

FAREWELL DINNER TO DIRECTOR GUEX

The farewell dinner to Director Guex, tendered by the president of the Paris Committee, M. Beigbeder, was a most delightful but most moving occasion. More than fifty of the members of the Committee and Mission's staff sat down to the long tables in the *Pierre Levée* refectory, and a dozen short addresses were made.

The deep regard in which M. Guex is held by all of those whose privilege it has been to serve under his direction was

the outstanding emphasis of every testimony. As M. Ferret, of Roubaix, whose tender words brought tears to the eyes of many, expressed it, "M. Guex has been more than director, he has stood *in loco parentis* to all of us."

The best wishes and prayers of all their co-workers will follow pastor and Mme Guex as they enter upon their new field of labor in the church at Draguignon, in the South of France.

HOME DEPARTMENT

New Britain

The American McAll Association has not sustained a more notable nor significant loss in many years than in the death of Mrs. Charles Elliott Mitchell, who passed quietly away, at her home, in the month of June. Mrs. Mitchell, née Chamberlain, was born in 1842, and was accordingly in her 85th year. During her long life she was a resident of Washington, where her husband was an appointee of President Harrison; of New York, where Mr. Mitchell was senior partner of Mitchell, Bartlett and Brownell, and for the last twenty-five years of New Britain.

Mrs. Mitchell's interests were many and varied. She was one of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a most devoted church worker as well as the organizer of the New Britain Women's Club. She was one of the founders of the New Britain McAll Auxiliary and only a fortnight before her death entertained the Society at her home.

Legacies

Legacies have been received during the summer in the amounts of \$100 from Mrs. Clara M. Parsons, Easthampton, Mass.; \$1000 from Charlotte M. Prior, Brooklyn, and \$5000 from Mrs. S. Elizabeth Huntington, Norwich.

The Presidents' Conference

The Presidents' Conference will be held, in the building of the New York Bible Society, 5 East 48th Street, on Friday, November 11th, the morning session beginning at 10.30 and the Conference closing at 4 p. m.

The Christmas Card

The Association's annual Christmas card, sold for the benefit of French orphans, is ready for distribution and, in view of the attractiveness of the card and the object for which it is sold, it is hoped that larger orders than ever will be sent in promptly. The drawing is of a group of French children singing their Christmas carols and the verse, by Theodosia Garrison, runs:

Sing Noël! Noël! Because a child was born
 Little children everywhere shall laugh this merry morn;
 Christian folks the world around shall make all childhood
 gay
 In honor of the little King who gave us Christmas Day.

As usual the price, with envelope, is 10 cents and orders should be forwarded to the McAll Bureau, 1713 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

Lantern Talks

As usual, the Field Secretary has brought home a large number of pictures of the Mission which are of special interest this year, showing, as they do, the new and renewed mission plants in Paris and in the countrysides. Auxiliaries whose officers want to enlarge the interest in their respective groups may make dates for stereopticon talks by addressing Mr. Berry, at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Record of Christian Work

The *Record of Christian Work* for August publishes an article by the Field Secretary, entitled: "The McAll Mission in France Under Way on Its Second Half-Century." As a succinct account of the methods, aims and achievements of the *Mission Populaire* this should be of value to officers and members of Auxiliaries who are seeking to increase their memberships and popular interest in McAll. Particularly significant is the following paragraph:

"What of the future? What will the McAll Mission be like when it comes to its centennial? First of all, its work among the children of today is going to mean a large clientele of Christian men and women a few years hence. Many evangelists and not a few preachers and missionaries are already on the roll of the Mission's converts of earlier

days. One of the Mission's supreme needs today, a need which gives agony of soul to the Paris Committee, is an equipment with which to meet the challenge of the factory workers who are moving out of congested centers in Paris and elsewhere into the outlying suburban sections. Since the war hundreds of thousands of men who stand behind machines have migrated from the congested centers within the walls of Paris into the more open spaces outside, both to be nearer their places of work and to give their wives and children a chance to breathe in God's great out-of-doors. Many of these men are most serious-minded, Socialists approximating a christian type of manhood, but seeing in Christ only the leader of their cult. Only in the smallest way has the Mission been able to reach out toward these earnest souls. To induce them to fall in behind Christ's leadership in its deepest spiritual significance, to train their children in the way of righteousness, this is the pathetic longing of the Mission's leaders, but their hands are tied and their lips sealed for want of the funds with which to build attractive centers of worship, of spiritual and physical healing.

"Two or three \$50,000 or \$100,000 buildings ought to be constructed at once and adequately equipped to meet this superlative challenge of post-war Paris. Who will erect another pulpit, or set in operation another *Fraternité*, with its many activities and its communicants' chapel where its converts may eat of the bread of life and contribute their strength to the making of the France of the Twenty-first Century?"

The Paris Auxiliary gave during the summer two delightful receptions at the American Women's Club, the first in June at which addresses were made by the First Secretary of the Embassy, representing Mr. Herrick who had just sailed for home, by M. Guex, the retiring director of the *Mission Populaire*, and by M. Chastand, the incoming director. A report of her work as Student Liaison Officer was read by Mlle Jeanne Merle d'Aubigné, the secretary of the Paris Auxiliary. The Field Secretary, Mr. Berry, followed with a lantern talk and Dr. Cochran, pastor of the American Church, made an impromptu address of appreciation and sympathy.

The second reception was given in July, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Bergen Kelley and Miss Ellen Earle Flagg, President of the Hartford Auxiliary. The members of the Paris Committee with their wives and many members of the American colony were present. A delightful tea was served in the spacious rooms.

Miss Patterson's Committee is doing everything in its power to establish a closer *rapprochement* between the Mission and the English-speaking residents in Paris.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

April 8—October 6, 1927—\$23,407.30

MASSACHUSETTS, \$702.00

Boston Auxiliary	\$218 00
Easthampton, Legacy, Mrs. Clara M. Parsons	100 00
Northampton Auxiliary	36 00
Pittsfield Auxiliary	108 00
Salem	150 00
Springfield Auxiliary	90 00

CONNECTICUT, \$6,736.25

Hartford Auxiliary	\$590 00
Hartford Junior Auxiliary ..	56 00
Meriden Junior Auxiliary ..	17 25
New Britain Auxiliary	345 00
New Britain Children's Auxiliary	36 00
New Haven Auxiliary	620 00
Norwich Auxiliary	36 00
Legacy, Miss S. Elizabeth Huntington	5,000 00
Windsor	36 00

NEW YORK, \$7,937.34

Albany	\$36 00
Brooklyn Auxiliary	250 00
Legacy, Mrs. Charlotte M. Prior	1,000 00
Brooklyn Junior Auxiliary ..	36 00
Buffalo Auxiliary	654 00
Ithaca Circle	108 00
New York Auxiliary	3,793 34
New York Junior Auxiliary ..	1,100 00
New York Children's Auxiliary	2 00
Rochester Auxiliary	534 00
Scarsdale	36 00
Syracuse	54 00
Troy Auxiliary	316 00
Utica	18 00

NEW JERSEY, \$3,537.66

Belvidere Auxiliary	\$184 66
Elizabeth Auxiliary	360 00
Englewood	150 00
Haddonfield	41 00
Montclair Auxiliary	840 00
Newark Auxiliary	126 00
Auxiliary of the Oranges	1,564 75
Plainfield Auxiliary	103 75
Princeton Circle	147 50
Trenton Auxiliary	20 00

PENNSYLVANIA, \$2,806.00

Athens	\$36 00
Chester Auxiliary	108 00
Dixmont	75 00
Easton Auxiliary	72 00
French History Club	136 00
Moylan	4 00
Philadelphia Auxiliary	1,889 50
Philadelphia	36 00
Philadelphia Junior Auxiliary ..	125 00
Pittsburgh Auxiliary	60 00
Sewickley Auxiliary	108 00
Sewickley Junior Auxiliary ..	22 00
Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary	132 00
Williamsport	2 50

MARYLAND, \$190.00

Baltimore Auxiliary	\$190 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$550.00

Washington Auxiliary	\$550 00
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ILLINOIS, \$227.00

Chicago	\$130 00
Hubbard Woods	36 00
Lake Forest	61 00

MICHIGAN, \$5.00

Detroit Auxiliary	\$5 00
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MINNESOTA, \$154.00

Minneapolis Auxiliary	\$27 50
St. Paul Auxiliary	126 50

OHIO, \$96.00

Cincinnati Auxiliary	\$36 00
Dayton	60 00

RHODE ISLAND, \$5.00

Providence Junior Auxiliary ..	\$5 00
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DELAWARE, \$18.00

Wilmington Auxiliary	\$18 00
Per Needlework Guild of America	\$365 75
Per sale of Christmas Cards ..	76 30
Per American Sunday School Union	1 00

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of _____ dollars.

THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

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Second Vice-President

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